

COMING OF THE FALL.

By the day that shorter grows,
By the night with lengthen'd close;
By the sky that seems less blue,
By the clouds of somber hue;
By these signs, yes, by them all,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the sighing of the trees,
By the dropping of the leaves;
By the garner's full of grain,
By the stubble on the plain;
By the harvest gather'd all,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the aspect growing drear,
By the grasses turning bare;
By the flowers that droop and fade,
By old Sol less bright array'd;
By the air in heat and cold,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the birds that southward fly,
By the brook that hurried by;
By the threatening whippoorwill,
Sounding note that boleth ill,
By the quail's familiar call,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the golden-red alight,
By the emerald red and bright;
By the cardinal above,
By the lilye lying low;
By the reeds now rank and tall,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By fair summer's requiem song,
In Dame Nature's plaintive tongue;
By the sobbing of the rain,
By our hearts that join the strain,
By the joys we'ld recall,
We note the coming of the Fall.

—Anna D. Walker, in Christian Intelligencer.

"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE."

By L. J. Beeston.

(From Cassell's Magazine, Reprinted by permission.)

THE doctor was a soft-hearted man; he had done his best to console, and had failed. He was not a little troubled and anxious. It is always very sad to see old grief in young eyes.

"This is not natural. If I could only make her cry!" thought Dr. Ross.

It was not natural, as he said. And yet there was another side to the question. Such an annoyance as, passing, vexes us, makes children weep; and, though the care that writes itself on our foreheads is to them unknown, yet the sudden blow that strikes a man once or twice in his history, swaying him as a tree that in the rush of the storm bends and groans and flings out protesting arms and murmurs with a thousand voices—this sudden sorrow in a child is an agony thrusting an unwelcome presence into a kingdom where it is least to be desired, and from which it is always soon dismissed.

Dr. Ross said to himself, "Perhaps I had better leave her now, poor, poor little thing!"

He moved towards the door. The lonely inmate of the room did not notice that he was leaving her. She sat before a morsel of fire—a quaint little figure that had known 18 years of living, three without mother, five without father, and the rest with a sister—"tall, grown-up," who had been mother and father and everything else that is good and brave. And now the sister was gone, and the child was alone.

"Good-bye," said the doctor.

He was not answered because he was not heard. He closed the door softly, saying to himself that he would come to see her again on the morrow. He descended the shabby staircase, to which a few remnants of cheapest oilcloth still clung. The landlady's children were playing "touch wood," screaming vociferously as they rushed from landing to landing. A woman's tired voice urged them to be quiet.

"Why, by no means, ma'am," rang out the doctor's cheerful voice; "let them play, it will rouse her."

"Ah, poor thing! How is she, doctor?"

"Quiet, much too quiet. It is extraordinary in a child of her years."

"Is anything settled as to what is to be done?"

"I fear not. She seems quite friendless."

"You don't say so, sir? Friendless! Dear, dear!"

Long after Dr. Ross had left the house that word "friendless" insistently remained with him. Suddenly it introduced to him another word—a name. He paused in his walk, for the idea that had come to him was startling.

At no great distance from the house which Dr. Ross had just quitted lived Gideon Beth, scholar and recluse. It may be as well to say at once that the doctor intended to visit this man, whom he knew, that he might enlist his sympathies on behalf of a child's sad heart. But what is there startling in this? Had Gideon no sympathy? Is he poor and old and crabbed and crochety? Is he one of those singular beings who stop their ears when children play, and speak of "brats," "pests," "little nuisance?" No, Gideon hardly comes under these headings. The truth is that Gideon Beth had been friendless from his boyhood up, and, resting on his own strong character, had grown to view the world with an aspistic and dispassionate eye.

The trouble began with a retiring disposition, which is not given to say boy to cultivate. He lacked spontaneity, and so was always at a disadvantage. On such a one judgment is easily passed, yet there is no instance in which it might with more wisdom be withheld.

Then an enkindled fate buffeted him considerably. He bore it all in silence and with patience, for he was strong; Gideon; but the soul within him grew hard as steel. He forgot nothing.

It was a great pity, for he had an excellent nature; but the best of natures will not bear shutting up. An assumption of taciturnity developed into taciturnity. He put on the pessimist's spectacles, and saw nothing but life's little ironies. And then one day it was all shattered, and Gideon became a new man with living fire within him. He loved a woman.

This was his great chance. He told himself that where love is life is, after all, a priceless thing. And Gideon

lived with all the strength of heart and mind. He even dared to hope, in spite of his inveterate shyness. It was as if some spirit had troubled him as Bethesda's Pool was troubled in old time. But when he would have stepped down someone had been before him. His love returned into his own bosom. It was terrible; but the strength of the man closed over his despair. Gideon was no coward to weep or wince, but he turned a deathly eye Heavenwards. Destiny might break, it should never bend, him.

After this, Gideon Beth shut himself up with his books. Fifteen years passed and carried him beyond the prime of life, and made of him a tall, spare man with slight stoop, a trooping white mustache, and a clear eye. Fifteen years spent with the thoughts of other men had not changed his individuality to any extent. The face was a little more composed in its sternness, that was all.

When Dr. Ross entered the room Gideon was buried in a deep wicker chair, with a reading lamp placed behind his right shoulder, and books everywhere. He now turned to look at his sister. The doctor was one of the few men with whom he cared to converse, and the former did not hold the privilege lightly.

"Sit down," said Gideon, closing his book over his thumb and pointing it at a chair. The doctor thanked him gently, though inwardly troubled as to the best method of opening the subject upon which he had called. "That's a fat book you are reading," said he.

"Sister."

"Ahl 'Fairy Queen' or 'Philosophy'?"

"I do not read poetry."

"Then I conclude it is the philosopher. I do read poetry; and very sad some of it is, too."

"You waste your time."

The doctor smiled. "There was a man named Longfellow—"

"Quite so; we all read him when we are young."

"—who has made for himself a place in a thousand hearts. But when I read poetry I was not speaking so much of printed words. Be patient with me for five minutes. I have been studying the opening chapters of child's life. She is a little girl, age 12. Five years ago she lost her father."

Gideon's father had not been quite worthy of the name, so to this remark he paid small attention.

"And two years later," continued Dr. Ross, "her mother."

Gideon Beth's face grew stern, as it always did when he judged Providence.

"The child was left alone with an elder sister. This sister was a plucky girl, and the wolf at the door didn't frightened her."

"A week ago the sister was taken ill. I did all in my power to save so precious a life, but I failed. The child is now friendless."

Gideon Beth's eyes flashed suddenly, and he brought his clenched fist heavily down. "Alone in the world! And this case but one of many! Who cares? Nobody, no one!"

"My child," said Gideon.

He held her in his arms. Minnie's sister cried as if her heart would break.

MANY UNREPORTED BILLS.

placed it carefully upon a shelf with a few others. From these she abstracted a Bible. "She stood a moment, thinking.

"Would it be wicked, I wonder?" she said to herself. "Jeanie Clark once told it, and God answered her that way."

Deciding in favor of the scheme that had entered her mind, the child took a pin from her dress, screwed up her eyes, and drove the point between the leaves of the volume. Opening it at the place thus indicated, she stabbed again with the pin point and so marked a passage.

Putting a finger upon the passage she had chosen, the child carried it to the firelight and read, in the words of Herod, the king: "Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt, and I will give it thee."

She jumped to her feet with a gasp of frightened astonishment. Apparently the words had for her more than a superficial significance, for she said, in a low, thrilling voice: "It is true then; I can ask it. I was afraid to, but—but I'm not frightened now a bit. I will ask God to send the Judgment-day, and to send it now, this very instant. It will be awful; but I shall see Minnie, and mother. And it must come; it is certain, positive. Perhaps I ought to go downstairs and tell Mrs. Jennings. But no, though. I won't; she would only laugh. And there are thousands of other people I cannot tell them all!"

"Did you hear her?" whispered Gideon to his companion.

"Ahl! Be careful!"

Gideon had taken a step into the room.

The child, hearing nothing, wrapped in an assurance at once delusive, comforting and appalling, now opened the window. The room being the highest in the building was nearest to the stars—an advantage happily not considered by landlords.

Confused sounds floated upward. The quiet Heavens were covered with shining points, yellow and blue and gold and blood-red. The fierce eye of the Bull blazed conspicuously. It attracted the child's attention. She lifted her face and began to speak.

She told how lonely she was, how she could not live without those who had gone. Innocence is familiar with God. She wanted to know what was the use of being alive when there was nobody in all the world whom she could love or be loved by. It seemed to her then that there was but one alternative—the end.

On the threshold of her mighty request she faltered, for the terror of her prayer had seized her. An extraordinary sensation was upon her.

She felt that she was not alone in the room. Her face turned white. Then she went on steadily.

Her voice sank to an awed whisper as word by word she unfolded her terrible petition. Her eyes were fixed above, fearing at any instant to see the leviathan rend the stars. "And O, good Father," said the child, "when I say 'Now,' then let it come, then let me hear the angels blowing with the trumpets all over the sky."

She sank her head into her open hands. A few moments passed. Suddenly she raised her face, the dreadful instant had come; her lips parted.

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MANY UNREPORTED BILLS.

Thousands introduced in the House of Representatives Turn Out "Dead-Wood."

The enormous amount of "dead wood" among the bills that have been introduced in the house of representatives during the present session of congress is shown by the fact that while about 12,000 private bills have been introduced, only about 1,200 have been reported, states the Washington Star. That leaves 11,000 unreported private bills which were proposed for the relief of all sorts of persons for all sorts of things. While the total number of bills, public and private, introduced in the house has been about 14,000, there have been made 1,240 reports. That leaves about 12,500 bills that have not been deemed worthy by committees of a report. Of course many of these public bills are on the same subjects, and it might readily happen that a score of bills would be embodied in a single measure when reported. Bills on various subjects have been introduced in the house as follows:

Mails and postage, 33; public buildings, 304; change pension laws, 140; monuments and statues, 50; trusts, 20; tariff acts, 35; churches, 168; bankruptcy, 10; bridges, 45; currency, 21; constitution, 42; Chinese, 9; District of Columbia, 162; pure foods, 5; Indiana, 102; interstate commerce, 17; immigration, 12; irrigation, 18; mines and mining, 9.

MOODY SQUELCHED HER.

New Secretary of the Navy Helped Street Car Conductor Quiet a Boston Lady.

They reached their destination, were admitted, and together softly ascended the narrow, rickety stairs to the top landing. "This is the room," said the doctor, gently turning the handle of the door. The child did not hear him. Save for the fire's dim glow the room was in darkness. The doctor was about to advance, but Gideon laid a hand upon his shoulder, saying, "Hush!"

The girl was speaking—after the habit of children—to one who was not there to listen. Every evening at this hour it had been her custom to read from a story book, while her sister worked with her needle. And now she held the book sideways to the firelight and said in a choked, stifled voice:

"We left off at page 141. Minnie. It was the end of a chapter."

She stopped to look up at the vacant chair to which her words were apparently addressed. As she did so the book slipped from her lap to the floor. "Minnie isn't there," she whispered to herself. "I thought I should see her sitting in her chair. I can't start the new chapter if Minnie isn't with me, and the words choke me."

"Stand to one side, gentlemen," he remarked, quietly. "The lady wants to climb over the gate."

She stumbled with a trembling hand at the collar of her black dress. The doctor thought then that the passion of weeping would break out uncontrollably, but he was disappointed.

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How the Hindus Reward Us.

The Hindus are said to regard us as no better than cannibals because we eat meat.

BLOWING UP OF THE MAINE.

U.S. Fitzhugh Lee's Theory of the Destruction of the ill-fated American Warship.

In his interesting address in this city recently Gen. Fitzhugh Lee gave his theory regarding the destruction of the battleship Maine, says the Indianapolis Journal. After relating the circumstances of the explosion and describing the scene of fire and carnage he witnessed on visiting the locality a few minutes after the event, he said:

"My theory is that it was done by young officers who had been attached to Weyler. After the catastrophe they disappeared. Young officers of the (Spanish) army did not take the trouble to hide their pleasure over the horrible affair. Many of them dropped their usual potations of red wine and opened bottles of champagne in the cafes. The government of Cuba immediately tried to forestall European suspicion by sending a dispatch which stated that the explosion had been caused by the carelessness of the Americans themselves. As to that I want to say that the keys to the magazine of every American man-of-war are brought to the captain and are hung on hooks at the head of his bed so that he can know where they are all the time. When the divers went to work on the Maine Capt. Sigsbee said to them: 'Go into my cabin and see if the keys to the magazine are hanging where they ought to be.' The divers came up with the keys. They had found them hanging by the side of the captain's bed. Furthermore, the investigation brought out that the plates of the forecastle of the ship were bent upward, showing clearly that the force of the explosion had been directed from the bottom. The court of inquiry heard plenty of testimony which showed that there had been two explosions; one when the torpedo went off and tore its way to the ship's magazine, and the other when the magazine itself exploded with a roar."

The real cause of the destruction of the Maine is still a mystery, though there is strong reason for regarding Gen. Lee's view. The report of the United States court of naval inquiry sustained the theory of an outside explosion, but said "the court has been unable to obtain any evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons." The solution of such mysteries comes in time, and probably this one will be solved when those who are in possession of the secret think the right time has come.

INCOMPETENCE OF KINGS.

Instances of Ignorance of Monarchs Concerning Conditions in Their Own Realms.

"Seems hard to believe this," said the reader of "China in Convulsion," looking up from his perusal of that remarkable book, relates the New York Herald. "Mr. Smith says that everybody in China knew about the danger threatened by the Boxers; that travelers, merchants, missionaries, editors, and even government consuls knew about it. The exception, he says, was the legations—they, of all others, to be in ignorance! They knew nothing and would hear nothing about it. What do you think of that?"

"It does seem strange," said the Browser, who had been deep in French history. "But here's a coincidence. I've just been looking over some books dealing with the French revolution and later periods of France—Victor Hugo's 'Choses Vues' and Watson's 'Story of France' among them. And what do you think? The kings of that country were just as ignorant of impending calamities which threatened their thrones and lives as were the legations in China, according to Mr. Smith's account. That, it seems to me, is even more astonishing.

"Take Louis XVI. at Versailles. What do you suppose he was about when the mob went to fetch him to the Tuilleries? Why, shooting rabbits in the wood, to be sure, with all France in a fever and the shadow of the guillotine on his door. Much he knew about what was going on! Then, 41 years later, we have Charles X. with his edict annulling the very constitution which gave him his throne.

ONE FOR A CENT.

A Little Cyclone That Came Along Just in Time to Prevent a Personal Encounter.

"For three or four years after the civil war," said an ex-captain of cavalry, relates the Detroit Free Press, "I ran a small plantation down in Louisiana. I tried my best to be friendly with everybody, but there was one man who wouldn't meet my advances. On the contrary, he cut me dead and annoyed me in many ways. I was trying to avoid a difficulty when one of my mules trespassed on the old fellow's land and was left there dead. He sent me word to that

ACCIDENTAL?

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death on the man who fell from the window ledge on which he had fallen asleep. But the death was really due to carelessness which made the accident possible.

There are a great many lives suddenly terminated as a result of carelessness, although the medical certificate may read "heart failure." When a man takes chances with his stomach and neglects

the warning symptoms of disease, he is carelessly inviting calamity.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, which makes strength. It stimulates the liver, cures biliousness, and removes bilious impurities from the blood.

I had been troubled with a pain in lower part of my stomach for three years, however thought it would kill me in time," writes Mr. Aaron Van Dorn, of (Brentwood) 350 High St., Chicago, Ill. "I could hardly work; it felt like a live weight hanging on me and got so bad that I had to take medicine. I used stomach bitters for a time, but to no good so I wrote to Dr. V. P. Pierce for advice. He gave me his medicine. I followed his directions and took two bottles of his medicine and was cured. I had a terrible liver which was troubling me instead of stomach (as I thought), so Dr. Pierce told me, I have pleasure in saying now, have gained in weight 25 pounds since then."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They do not beget the pill habit.

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How Lee Made
Way With Pope

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GEORGE ROBERT E. LEE kept the enemy out of Richmond for three years. He didn't stand on the defensive all that time, or he would have lost the great prize earlier in the game. Richmond was saved in 1862 and 1863 by the boldness of Lee in going after the enemy on his own ground. The middle of August, 1862, found the Federal army under General John Pope, patrolling the Rappahannock river, a natural barrier between Washington and Richmond. Shortly before that date this same army of Pope had crossed south of the stream to march upon Richmond, then changed its course and crossed back again to stand between the advancing army of Lee and Washington.

General Pope was a new figure in the battles of the east in 1862. He suddenly appeared on the Federal side as the new star of the nation. His own people predicted great things of him, and he was not modest in calling attention to himself in army orders which found their way to Lee's camp. He announced that his headquarters "were in the saddle," that he hoped to see the "faces of the enemy," that he didn't care about guarding the rear of the army. Lee heard all of this and knew how to estimate an opponent who began a campaign by despising his foe.

The Confederate commander intended at first to cross to the north bank of

A FORTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
WAR STORY

Aug. 12, 1902.

My one wing of Jackson's corps fought with Joe Hooker at the crossing of the railroad over Kettle run, five miles west of Manassas Junction, and the other wing fought a new force which came by train from Alexandria at the crossing of Bull run, five miles east of Manassas. Jackson had surrounded Pope's base of supplies and was himself surrounded by Pope's divisions, whose leaders didn't know he was in the vicinity until they ran into him unawares. Much talk has been indulged in over the war in South Africa because of the lack of scouting. But there was a campaign in the summer of 1862 where both sides had able scouting cavalry, and yet the movements were more or less carried on in fog of ignorance. All the troops were on the march day and night. A division located by scouts at sundown would be taken away next morning. Jackson's raid on Pope's commissary, for that is what his initial move amounted to, brought on the bloody conflict of Second Bull Run, or Manassas, and one of Stonewall's lieutenants who was with him all through the affair says it was due to the accidental capture of one of Pope's dispatches by Jackson's scouting parties. Jackson knew he was in trap if his foe was half awake, and he kept look-outs in all directions. One of his outposts took in a Federal courier who carried a dispatch directing the division of General King to march at once



THE IRON BRIGADE FIGHTING STONEWALL'S BATTERIES.

the Rappahannock in the face of Pope and give him battle, but when he reached the projected crossing Pope's army was mussed along the river.

With the corps of Longstreet and Stuart's cavalry Lee kept up a demonstration at the crossing which deceived Pope, and while the latter waited, confidently expecting the enemy to fight him on his own ground, Stonewall Jackson's corps marched up the river to another crossing, and the morning of Aug. 26, a week after the first show of forces on the Rappahannock, he marshaled his whole command on Pope's line of communications with Washington, twenty miles in his rear.

Jackson planted one of his horse batteries on a ridge overlooking the pike where it was screened by a bluff close to the road and by bushes from view of the marching troops. Just as the famous Iron brigade of the west marched along in front of the guns they opened with shells. The first regiment had filed past and went on. The second regiment in the column happened to be the Second Wisconsin. It halted, closed ranks and charged up the bluff at the unseen foe. Just as the heads of the Wisconsin men appeared above the crest of the ridge they were fired into by Stonewall Jackson's men concealed in the hollow between the road and the battery.

Meanwhile the third regiment of the Iron brigade marched on up the pike, and the Nineteenth Indiana, a regiment never before under fire, brought up the rear. The Indians saw the unequal fight of their comrades and rushed up the bank to attack the Confederate infantry. At that moment a second Confederate battery unlimbered beside the first, and for an hour the fresh soldiers from the prairie fought with the coolness of veterans. Out of 433 men who charged up the bluff 253 were shot down. The Federals were delayed in their march and suffered unequal slaughter, but they delayed the march of Jackson westward. The sound of the firing brought other troops to the scene, and Jackson was forced to take up a position to defend his isolated corps until Longstreet could get through to his aid.

In marching from the Rappahannock to meet Jackson Longstreet often attacked the Federals on his front to give the impression that he would break through. Finally he followed Jackson's roundabout course, and the junction so notable in history was effected Aug. 26.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Neighbor—The baby suffers from sleeplessness, does it?

Mrs. Jeroloman (haggard and hollow-eyed)—I didn't say it suffered. It seems to enjoy it. I'm the one that suffers.

Helen—Young Sofleigh proposed to me last night. He ought to have known beforehand that I should refuse him.

Mattie—I'm sure he did, dear.

Mrs. Brown—So your girl has left you? What for, for merey's sake?

Mrs. Black—Absolutely for nothing.

Mrs. Brown—Oh that it is? I remember you told me she wouldn't leave you for anything.—Boston Transcript.

Mother (seriously): Samuel, you must not talk when I am talking.

Samuel: Oh, mamma, have I got to wait till you go to bed?

AN OLD FAVORITE

THE ETERNAL GOODNESS

By John Greenleaf Whittier


JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, "the Quaker poet," reformer and editor, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807, and died at Hamilton Falls, N. H., Sept. 7, 1892. He is universally considered one of America's greatest writers, his works ranking with those of Longfellow, Holmes, Poe, Bryant and Lowell. Whittier has been called "the prophet poet of America" for his clear, breath-forth spirit of devotion and religious enthusiasm, as well as the most fervid patriotism. He was prominent among the anti-slavery agitators. Among the best known of the works of Whittier are "Snow-Bound," "In War-Time," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie." The poem reprinted herewith, "The Eternal Goodness," shows well the creed of this beloved and popular singer.

O friends, with whom my feet
have trod
The quiet aisles of prayer,
Glad witness to your zeal for
God
And love of man I bear,

I trace your lines of argument;
Your logic linked and strong
I wish us one who dreads dissent
And fears a doubt as wrong.

But still my human hands are weak
To hold your iron creeds;
Against the world ye bid me speak
My heart within me shuns.

Who fathoms the Eternal Thought?
Who talks of scheme and plan?
The Lord is God! He needeth not
The poor device of man.

I walk with bare, hushed feet the
ground
To tread with boldness bold;
I dare not mix with men and bound
The love and power of God.

Ye praise his justice, even such
As pitying love I deem;
Ye rock in King; I fain would touch
The robe that bath no stain.

Ye see the curse which overbears
A world of pain and loss;
I hear our Lord's benediction,
And pray upon the cross.

More than your schoolmen teach, with-
in
Myself, alas, I know;
Too dark ye cannot paint the sin,
Too small the merit show.

I bow my forehead to the dust,
I will not cry for shame,
And urge, in trembling self distrust,
A prayer without a claim.

I see the wrong that round me lie;
I feel the guilt within;
I hear, with groan and travail cries,
The world confess its sin.

Yet in the maddening maze of things
And toil by storm and flood,
To one fixed trust my spirit cleaves—
I know that God is good!

And thou, O Lord, by whom are seen
Thy creatures as they be,
Forgive me, if too close I lean
My human heart on thee!

And so beside the silent sea
I will not shrink; nor
No harm from him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where his islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond his love and care.

Oh, brother, if my faith is vain,
It hopes like these lily-buds,
Pray for me that my feet may gain
The sure and safer way!

And thou, O Lord, by whom are seen
Thy creatures as they be,
Forgive me, if too close I lean
My human heart on thee!

Li the world's a stage
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;
Then the whining schoolboy, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school; and then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow; then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth; and then the justice,
In fair, round belly with good capon fied,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances—
And so he plays his part; the sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side,
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank, and his big balding voice
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange, eventful history,
Is second childhood, and mere oblivion—
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

AN OLD FAVORITE

THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN

By Shakespeare

THESE famous lines from act 2, scene 7, of "As You Like It" are spoken by Jaques, son of Sir Roland De Bois and brother of Orlando, the hero of the play. "As You Like It" was first printed seven years after the death of Shakespeare. Some of the incidents of the play are derived from a romance by Thomas Lodge printed in 1590.



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AN OLD FAVORITE

LITTLE BREECHES

By John Hay


DON'T go much on religion.
I never ain't had no show,
But I've got a miflin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful of things I know,
I don't pan out on the prophets
And free will and that sort of thing,
But I believe in God and the angels
Ever since one night last spring.

I come into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe come along;
No four-year-old in the country
Could beat him for pretty and strong,
Pearl and chipley and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight—
And I'd farn him to chaw terbacker
Just to keep his milk teeth white.

Meanwhile the third regiment of the Iron brigade marched on up the pike, and the Nineteenth Indiana, a regiment never before under fire, brought up the rear. The Indians saw the unequal fight of their comrades and rushed up the bank to attack the Confederate infantry. At that moment a second Confederate battery unlimbered beside the first, and for an hour the fresh soldiers from the prairie fought with the coolness of veterans. Out of 433 men who charged up the bluff 253 were shot down. The Federals were delayed in their march and suffered unequal slaughter, but they delayed the march of Jackson westward. The sound of the firing brought other troops to the scene, and Jackson was forced to take up a position to defend his isolated corps until Longstreet could get through to his aid.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. BANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, August 2, 1902.

The City of Pawtucket has 8021 voters on its list this year.

There seems to be a demand for a word from Gen. Fred Williams, the great Massachusetts muckraker, free trade, free silver Bryan admirer and follower. He has been silent for a long time.

Bryan says that there will be two groups of harmony in the Democratic party in the next National convention. Better have made it three. There will be the Bryan group, the Bill group and the Cleveland group.

Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, says that the Democrats have "no issue and no man." The Democratic Secretary seems to sum up the situation with considerable acumen.

Iowa is the greatest state to farm products, with an annual total of \$65,000,000. Illinois standing second, with \$345,000,000. But Illinois is first in the value of its farms, which is \$2,604,000,000, Iowa ranking second, with farms valued at \$1,844,000,000.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee says the Republicans will win this fall and that the next National House of Representatives will have a Republican majority, though somewhat reduced from the majority of the present house.

Vermont is going to have a funny campaign this year and things political are looking decidedly interesting. There is the regular Republican ticket in the field, the regular Democratic, and the irregular Republican headed by the Rutland railroad president, Clement, who poses as a license advocate.

Mr. Bryan may not be opening the third battle in New England, but his activities indicate that he might respond to a unanimous call, irresistibly presented. That is what the St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks. It probably would not make much difference to Bryan if the call is only presented.

Narragansett Pier has reformed, they say. A member of the town council has visited all the liquor shops and found no gambling implements; hence said member of the town council concludes that there is no gambling carried on at this resort. It is however barely possible that there might be some wicked enough to conceal these aforesaid implements from the inquisitive member.

Lieut. Lorenzo Deakoff, U. S. A., late of the Philippine scouts, has arrived with a startling story of existence in the interior of Mindoro Island of a perfectly white race, semi-civilized and partly Christianized, but really hostile in their discouragement of communication with the outside world. The favored few who have penetrated the fastnesses of these exclusive Caucasians tell tales of a country rich in vegetable and mineral wealth, and speak of a people skilled in the various domestic crafts, orderly, gentle and hospitable, but well enough satisfied with their little world to resent the intrusion of the strenuous civilization of the outside.

Prompt Recognition.

The great increase in the past few weeks in the number of nations which have given recognition to the Cuban republic, says an exchange, ought to be very gratifying to that country, as it is to the United States. The nations which, along to this time, have done this are the United States, England, France, Spain, Switzerland, Hayti, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala. There is an especial reason for gratification in the circumstance that Spain is among the number of the countries which have extended the hand of welcome to the new nation. It is commonly hard for any country to look leniently on its own rebels, though George III. did this quickly in the case of the United States. A long time passed before Spain did that in the case of the Central and South American countries which broke away from her three-quarters of a century ago.

A distinctive advance has thus been made in international comity in the lapse of time. There was a special reason why the United States should have been ready to extend the hand of fellowship to the ex-Spanish peoples of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, for it was United States' example which incited them to strike for liberty. It was 1822, however, before the United States did this in a formal way, while some of the countries affected had been physically independent of Spain at that time for two or three years. When at last the special message from President Monroe, recommending the establishment of missions in Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Buenos Ayres and Chile reached Congress, in 1822, quick work was made by that body, and soon this country had embassies in all those nations. The case of Mexico was peculiar in the fact that Hurst had established an empire in that country just after it broke away from Spain, and just before the United States recognized her, and most persons here felt confident that a republic would soon come in place of the empire, and every one here wanted to be ready. It did come shortly after Mexico's independence was recognized.

Cuba is far more fortunate than were its predecessors in the prompt and cordiality with which it has been

received in the family of nations. There were particular reasons, of course, why most of the great nations of Europe were slow in extending their hand to Mexico and her associates in the early quarter of last century. England recognized them in 1823, but the rest of the leading powers of Europe belonged to the holy alliance, which intended in 1821 or 1822 to subvert the governments of the new republics of the hemisphere, and effect establish control over those countries themselves or restore them to Spain, a project which Monroe headed off in his historic hands-off-the-American-continent message of 1823. France (then under the restored Bourbons) and the other members of the alliance at length recognized the Central and South American republics, but Spain held out against this until 1830. The promptness with which all those entities, including the mother country herself, Spain, have extended their hands to the Cuban republic is a striking compliment to Cuba herself, as well as to her sponsor, the United States.

College of Pharmacy.

The General Assembly at its last session granted a charter to an association of gentlemen to be known as the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy. The organization under this charter has been completed and the following officers elected:

President: James O'Hara. Vice Presidents: Arthur W. Coddin and Charles A. Chodin of Providence; Secretary: A. J. Johnson, of Newport; Treasurer: William G. Blairstow of Providence; Auditor: S. Windham Ropes of Providence.

The faculty of the college has been selected and is as follows:

The department of chemistry is to be in charge of Edwin E. Coddin, an instructor well known among those who have studied at Brown University and Boston University in his department. He is professor of chemistry at the Boston University School of Medicine.

Medical, medical, botany and pharmacognosy are to be in the charge of John E. Goff, pharmacist at the Rhode Island Hospital, formerly of Newport.

Theoretical pharmacy is to be taught by Charles H. Daggett of a firm of manufacturing pharmacists in Providence.

Operative pharmacy is the department of E. N. Stickleback of Providence, a man of considerable practical experience.

The report on collections for the college was favorable. A canvass of the entire state is being made among those interested in the offering of pharmaceutical courses, and it was found that the results were highly satisfactory, although the work is not yet completed. It was found that a great number of clerks intended to take the courses offered. There are estimated to be 400 stores tributary to this college from which it will draw its students. This includes Fall River, New Bedford and the Attleboros in addition to places in Rhode Island.

One of the important features of the school will be the establishing of special courses for students in either evenings whose work requires a knowledge of the various sciences.

The lease of the new premises, on North Main street, Providence, begins on Friday, although the college will not open until about the first of October. The appointment of committees was left with the president of the corporation.

Jamestown.

The Seventy-seventh Company, coast artillery, arrived in Newport Monday morning and was transported to Fort Wetherell in steamer U. S. Caswell. The third race of the Conant Yacht Club was held on Saturday of last week. Four classes were entered with the following winners: Vanda, second class; Niobars, fourth class; Vesper, fifth class and No. 16 in the dory.

Thomas E. Oxx died rather suddenly at his home on the north road Sunday from hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Oxx had been in poor health for years, but was accustomed to be about the wharves and stores and the day before his death he was on Ferry wharf. A widow, but no children survive him.

The regular meeting of the town council and court of probate was held Monday. Some routine business was transacted and the following bills were ordered paid: H. C. Chapman, salary as janitor of engine house, \$50; J. L. and H. K. Dotter, for rubber washers for watering cart, \$1.88; Manuel Matos, work on roads, \$5; George A. Weaver Company, supplies, \$7.50; Henry H. Lawton, supplies for fire department, \$1.10; John Woodmansee, mowing cemetery and library yard, \$8; Robert E. Sherman, lighting street lights, \$8; John Robinson, supplies, \$18.80; T. T. Pitman, advertising town meeting notice, \$2.00; Job W. Test, assignee of Alonso Test, care of horses, \$4; P. P. Brown, carting, \$1; Amos L. Fearnham, balance due on High street sewer, \$88.35; William F. Caswell, advertising town records, \$1.25; Henry H. Pitman, inspector of road and ferrage, \$5.70; Swiftnose, Peckham & Co., supplies, \$10.22; Walsh Bros., four charts for library, \$5; L. C. Hammond, cleaning library and moving stove, \$2.25; G. C. Parker & Son, glass, \$5.15; Charles E. Hull, services as policeman, \$74.75; Sarah E. Minkler, services as nurse, \$2.00; Charles E. Hull, for board, \$10; Robert Mathewson, five hours' labor as special policeman, \$1.25; David V. Peck, services as policeman, \$2.00; William F. Caswell, assigned to William A. Gardner, running salt water pump, \$1.50; Thos. H. Clarke, work on roads, \$1.50; H. F. Gardner & Son, supplies, \$50; Jamestown Light & Water Company, payment road, \$100; Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company, freight, \$100; Amos L. Peckham, Almon H. Peckham, and Alon Head, on account for padding from road, \$500; William L. Atwood, and down fire extinguisher, \$2.

Portsmouth.

The Union Compagnie Messier, the Christian Brothers and the Anti-Churches were some of the Anti-slavery societies in Portsmouth during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, for it was United States' example which incited them to strike for liberty.

August 11th is the date set for the election of the new mayor.

The Anti-Slavery Society of the Free State Friends was an anti-slavery society.

Cuba is thus far more fortunate than were its predecessors in the promptness and cordiality with which it has been

Weather Bulletin.

Compiled for us by W. A. Foster.

By JACKSON, Aug. 1, 1902.—Last bulletin gave forecast of the disturbance to move the southwest Aug. 5 to 9, warm wave 4 to 8, cool wave 9 to 11. Next disturbance with cool Pacific east about Aug. 9, east west of Rockies by close of 10, great central valleys 11 to 13, eastern states 14.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Aug. 13, great central valleys 14, eastern states 15. Warm wave 4 to 8, cool wave 9 to 11, cool wave 12 to 14, east west of Rockies about Aug. 16, great central valleys 15, eastern states 16.

Temperature of the week ending

Aug. 18 will average above normal in the northwest, about 10° below, below normal on Pacific coast, above in

Ohio valley, lake region and north

eastern states and about in southeastern

states. Rainfall will be about normal

in southwest, below 10° southeast, about

in northeast, below 10° northwest and above on Pacific slope.

Immediately following date of this

bulletin moderate heat will be the gen-

eral rule east of Rockies with cool

winds in some localities and rising

temperatures west of Rockies.

There have been several

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THE LAW DEFIED

Berkers' Mob Holds Full Sway
at Shenandoah

A THOUSAND SHOTS FIRED

Between Police and Infuriated Crowd
Merchant Clubbed to Death and a
Policeman and Two Berkers Wounded—Troops Ordered OutMartinsburg, W. Va., July 31.—A reign
of terror, compared with which the
scenes visited during the riots of 1899
were insignificant, holds Shenandoah
in its grasp. Two of the borough po-
licemen were shot, one perhaps fa-
tally. Joseph Beddoe, a leading mer-
chant and cousin of Sheriff Beddoe, was
brutally killed, and upwards of a
score of strikers were shot by police
men and it is expected that many deaths
will result.Sheriff Beddoe arrived from Potts-
ville at 7:30 o'clock with a posse of
deputies. He has taken up his head-
quarters at the Ferguson Hotel and
has asked Governor Stone to send the
militia.The trouble started about 6 o'clock
last evening when Deputy Sheriff
Beddoe attempted to escort two min-
ing workers through the strikers' line of pickets. The workmen were
dressed in their street clothes, but one
of them carried a bundle under his
arm and the other clutched the suspension of
the strikers. The bundle was torn
from him and when it was found to
contain a blouse and overalls the man
was taken from the deputy and beaten
almost to death.In the meantime Beddoe opened fire
on the mob which had gathered by this
time and emptied his revolver. Two of
the shots took effect, one man being shot
in the leg and the other in the foot.
The deputy and the other strike-breaker
were now compelled to fly for their
lives and took refuge in the Philadel-
phia and Reading railroad depot. The
depot was soon surrounded by an
angry mob of 5000, which was becoming
more threatening and demonstra-
tive every moment. Joseph Beddoe
was soon making his way through the
crowd in an effort to reach his brother
and the mob, dividing that he was
carrying ammunition to those inside the
depot, seized him and beat him with
clubs and hammers into insensibility, then
drove him to a hospital.Shortly after this the entire borough
police force arrived on the scene and
escorted the deputy sheriff and his men
to an engine which had been backed in
to the depot for that purpose. When
the mob realized that their prey was
about to escape, they surrounded the
engine and the engineer was afraid to
move. In a few moments, however,
the police fired a volley, dispersing the
crowd for a brief period and the en-
gine turned on full steam and got
away with its men. Stones were now
thrown thick and fast about the heads
of the police, whereupon Chief John
Fry gave the order to fire. At the
first volley the mob fell back and several
were seen to fall.Their retreat, however, was but in-
temperary. They returned and with re-
volvers, stones and even a few shot-
guns, they charged on the little band
of policemen and made them fly for
their lives. The policemen turned in
their flight at short intervals and fired
volley after volley at their merciless
pursuers, but the mob seemed thor-
oughly infuriated and smoking re-
volvers seemed to have no terrors for
them. When the Lehigh railroad cross-
ing was reached a passing freight train
blocked the progress of the police and
two of them were caught and brutally
beaten. One of them, Silney Yacop-
sky, will die.It is estimated that upwards of 1000
shots were fired and the wonder is that
more fatalities did not result. More
than 20 strikers, all of them foreigners,
were shot, and at least two of them
will die.The following printed notice was
posted by the mine workers all over
the town last night:"In view of the disturbances that
have occurred in Shenandoah within
the past 24 hours, in utter disregard to
the teachings and principles of the
United Mine Workers as an organiza-
tion, and contrary to the explicit
instructions of the leaders, we call upon
all members of the United Mine Work-
ers to do all in their power to suppress
lawlessness and to aid the officers
in every way to maintain peace and
good order. John Fahy, president dis-
trict No. 9."Shenandoah, W. Va., Aug. 1.—Twelve
hundred state troops are encamped on
a hill overlooking Shenandoah. Down
in the town, where rioters and police-
men fought the bloody battle Wednes-
day night, all is quiet, and the indica-
tions are that so long as the militia re-
main the peace of the community will
not again be broken. The riot which
caused the soldiers to be sent here came
like a flash and was over almost as
quickly as it had started and since then
there has not been a single case of vio-
lence reported.

Double Tragedy on Crossing

Attleboro, Mass., July 28.—Albert E.
and Stella George, husband and wife,
were killed by a train at Mill street
crossing Saturday evening. The man
was instantly killed, but the woman,
after being hurled several feet, at-
tempted to regain her feet, clasped her
hands to her breast and fell back dead.

Coronation on Aug. 9

London, July 30.—The Gazette con-
tains a royal proclamation fixing Aug.
9 as the date for the coronation.

Veteran Found Dead in Hut

New London, Conn., Aug. 1.—Free-
mont Mesho was found dead in a hut
near Groton yesterday. He had pen-
sion papers showing him to be 60 years
old and to have been a member of a
light artillery company from Bangor,
Me., in the Civil war. He had lived a
solitary life in the woods.

REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE

Money Was Spent Clinging to Pur-
sues His Political AspirationsNew York, July 31.—Nearly 20,000
women and children were the guests of
former Chief of Police Devoy on a
water plane yesterday. Devoy is a
candidate for the Democratic leader-
ship of the Hudson assembly district and
the meeting was a feature of the
spectacular campaign he has been
conducting. Men were excluded, and
the six shiploads of excursionists
consisted only of women and children
from the State district.It was the biggest excursion ever
handled in this city and Devoy was
personally in charge. Ten physicians,
a corps of trained nurses, life savers,
an open canopy, a band of troupe and
refreshments served in unlimited quantities.The chief commodity of the expedi-
tion had 1500 assistants and the list of
supplies was as follows: One thousand
pounds of round beef; 1200 pounds
corned beef; 1500 pounds of bacon; two
barrels of sugar; four tubs of butter; 20
barrels of potatoes; 20 crates of canned
tomatoes; 10 crates of raw tomatoes;
500 heads of cabbage; 250 pounds of
coffee; 2000 large bags of bread; clam
chowder for 30,000 persons; 1500 pounds
of fancy candies; 5000 gallons of ice
cream; 8000 quarts of milk; 250 boxes
of soft drinks; 10 barrels of birch beer;
1400 bags of popcorn and candy.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Ludwig Kent, aged 23, a seaman on
schooner Nathaniel T. Palmer, fell 100
feet from the mizzen mast of the
schooner at Portland, Me., and was
killed.Howard Malinck, 6 years old, was
drowned in the reservoir at Chelsea,
Mass.Lightning left its mark on four ten-
ment houses at North Attleboro, Mass.,
but in no instance was the ensuing fire
of any consequence. Andrew Thomas
was made unconscious by the shock,
but is recovering.Mrs. Rose Pablo, 50 years old, was
struck and instantly killed by a train
at Fall River. She was walking on
the track.Harrison Hilton, treasurer and tax
collector of Wiscasset, Me., for many
years, died suddenly of heart trouble.Fire in the planing mill of the
McDonald Manufacturing Company at
Portland, Me., did damage to the
extent of several thousand dollars. Pat-
ron John Frank Merrill dropped dead
from heart failure while on duty at the
mill, seized him and beat him with
clubs and hammers into insensibility, then
drove him to a hospital.Alexander McLane, 24 years old, was
seized with cramps while bathing at
Weymouth, Mass., and was drowned.President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F.
Cutting at Newport about the first of
September.Edward Simpson, a Maine Central
employee at Waterville, Me., was killed
while uncoupling cars. He fell be-
tween the cars and one passed over his
body.The private car Ellsworth of Dr. W.
Webb, president of the Rutland rail-
road, which was sidetracked at Bellows
Falls, Vt., was broken into by
vagrants and much silverware from the
dining section stolen.Nilo Ladd, 52 years old, was killed
by a train at Salem, Mass. The lad
while playing, ran down a steep embank-
ment on to the track in front of the
engine.By the explosion of a kerosene lamp
at Dover, N. H., Mrs. Maria Quintan
was so badly burned that she died.Eugene Cole, aged 26, was drowned
by the capsizing of his canoe at Canals,
Me. His brother Nell, who also was in
the canoe, barely escaped.The U. S. Blake, with a large coast
survey party aboard, is to make sound-
ings and chartings in Nantucket and
Vineyard Sound and will make its head-
quarters at Edgartown, Mass., through
October.The postoffice department has es-
tablished free delivery service at
Franklin, Mass., beginning Sept. 1.Fire in the Queen City Hotel, Bang-
or, Me., caused a loss of \$14,000. All
guests of the house reached the street
in safety.Orlando W. Spratt, formerly business
manager of the American Baptist Pub-
lication society, died at New Haven,
after an operation for relief of stomach
trouble. He was 61 years old.Frank Liberty, aged 8, was caught in
a belt and killed, while playing under
a mill at Rochester, N. H.John J. Christie, a Boston teamster,
was thrown under his wagon by a
sudden plunge of the horses and in-
stantly killed.William H. Brice, for many years a
prominent dry goods merchant of Bos-
ton, died of Bright's disease. He was
born in Boston in 1841.D. H. Chandler, the veteran band-
master, died at Portland, Me., after a
short illness. He was 84 years old and
until a few years ago was the leader of
the famous band which bears his
name.

Anti-Imperialist's Complaint

Lake George, N. Y., July 28.—The
"open letter sent yesterday to the
president by the anti-imperialists is an
appalling indictment of the conduct of
officers and men in the Philippines. It
makes specific charges of kidnapping,
torture, robbery, outrages on women
and murder. The letter scoffs at what it
terms the alleged efforts of Secretary
Root to gloss over the conduct of offi-
cers in the Philippines, asserts that the
inquiry made regarding the outrages
attributed to the troops has been wholly
inadequate, and asks that a competent
tribunal be appointed by the president
to fully investigate the whole question
of outrages. The further charge is
made that obstacles have been placed
in the way of investigation into Phil-
ippines matters, and the committee repre-
senting the anti-imperialists holds it
self in readiness to present evidence
before such a tribunal as it suggests.

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THE PEOPLE FLED

Valley of Los Alamos, Cal., Is
Almost Deserted

A CHANGE OF TOPOGRAPHY

By a Series of Earthquake Shocks
Whick Have Run Great Fissures
Deep in the Earth and Created
Hills in Level PlacesBon Lalo Obispo, Cal., Aug. 1.—A
strip of country 15 miles long and four
miles wide rent with gaping fissures
and dotted with hills and knolls that
sprang up during the night as if by
magic, a village in ruins and hundreds
of people fleeing for their lives, are the
results of Wednesday night's sub-
sidiary disturbance in the valley of Los Alamos,
in the northern part of Santa Barbara
county. During the last four days that
section of country has been shaken by a
series of earthquakes so that it is without
precedent in the history of tradi-
tion of the Pacific coast, and the con-
tinuance of the disturbances and the
increasing severity of the shocks have
so terrorized the inhabitants that they
are leaving for other parts as rapidly
as possible and even now the village of
Los Alamos is almost entirely des-
erted.The most severe shock of the entire
series occurred at 1:30 yesterday morning.
Hills were shaken and twisted
to their foundations and the valleys
trembled and rolled like the surface of
the ocean. Great fissures were run
deep in the earth, hills and knolls ap-
peared in level valleys, springs of water
appeared in places that had been dry
and the general topography of the val-
ley was greatly changed in many re-
spects. The disturbance had no general
direction, but was what is known as a
twister. It was preceded by a rum-
bling like that of distant thunder, which
increased until the earth began to rise
and twist and the hills began to tremble.With the first warning of the sound
of the approaching disaster the terror-
stricken people rushed into the streets
and sought places of safety. The terror
inspired by the rumbling and trembling
of the earth was increased by the sound
of falling buildings which gave some
idea of the terrible destruction that
was being wrought. In the darkness
of the night it was impossible to de-
termine the full extent of damage
wrought, but with the dawn of day
the scene had the appearance of
the ruins of a city long deserted. A
church had been leveled to the ground
and not one brick building was left standing.
There was not a building in town that had not been damaged more
or less seriously. Not a piece of glass
was left in any window in town.A conservative estimate of the loss
to property in the village is \$30,000 and
this amount will probably be greatly in-
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rounding country. The extent of the
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is 11 miles long by four miles wide, but
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Hills were shaken and twisted
to their foundations and the valleys
trembled and rolled like the surface of
the ocean. Great fissures were run
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and not one brick building was left standing.
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PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1902.

The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1886.

CHAPTER 82.
AN ACT in Substitution of Chapter 83 of the Public Laws, passed at the January Session, A. D. 1902, Entitled "An Act for the Better Protection of the Lobster Fishers."

(Passed April 1, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Every person who catches, takes, or has in his or her possession any lobster less than nine inches in length, measuring from the end of the body projecting from the head to the end of the bone of the middle flipper of the tail, the lobster extended on its back, shall be fined five dollars for every such lobster, but a person catching or taking any such live lobster and immediately returning the same alive to the water from which taken shall not be subject to such fine. The possession of any such lobster, cooked or uncooked, not of the prescribed length shall be prima facie evidence to convict.

See 2. All lobster pots, ears, and other contrivances used for the catching or keeping of lobsters shall be plainly marked with the name or names of the owner or owners. And every person who shall not have his lobster pots, ears, or other contrivances so marked shall be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned not more than thirty days for each such offence.

See 3. There shall be between the fifteenth day of November and the fifteenth day of April next succeeding a close time, during which time it shall be unlawful for any person to set or keep, or cause to be set or kept, within any of the waters of this state any pots or nets for the catching of lobsters, or to take any lobsters during such close time. Every person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned not more than thirty days for each such offence.

See 4. No person shall be allowed to set or keep, or cause to be set or kept, within any of the waters of this state any pots or nets for the catching of lobsters, who has not his home and residence in this state for the period of one year next preceding the time of his catching such lobsters. Every person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined twenty dollars and be imprisoned not more than thirty days for each such offence.

See 5. Every person, except the commissioners of inland fisheries and their deputies, who shall lift or raise any pot or net set for the catching of lobsters, without the permission of the owner or owners thereof, shall be fined ten dollars for each such offence.

See 6. Every person who mutilates a lobster by severing its tail from its body, or has in his or her possession any such tail or tails of lobsters before such lobsters are cooked, shall be fined five dollars for each such offence, and in all prosecutions under this act the possession of any such tail or tails of uncooked lobsters shall be prima facie evidence to convict.

See 7. The commissioners of inland fisheries shall appoint at least two deputies, whose duties shall be the enforcing of the provisions of this act. Each of said deputies appointed as aforesaid shall be, by virtue of his office, a special constable, and as such deputy may without warrant arrest any person found violating any of the provisions of this act and detain such person for prosecution not exceeding twenty-four hours. Said deputies shall not be required to enter into recognizance or become liable for costs.

See 8. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions relative to the protection of lobsters, the commissioners of inland fisheries and their appointed deputies may search in suspected places, or go upon any boat or vessel that they may believe is used in the catching or transporting of lobsters, and may seize and remove lobsters taken, held, or offered for sale in violation of the provisions of this act.

See 9. Fines incurred under any of the provisions of this act shall incur one-half thereof to the use of the complainant and one-half thereof to the use of the state.

See 10. The several district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the common pleas division of the supreme court over all offences under this act, and to the full extent of the penalties therein specified; parties defendant, however, having the same right to appeal from the sentences of said district courts as is now provided in law in other criminal cases.

See 11. Sections 8, 9, and 10 of Chapter 171 of the General Laws, entitled "Of certain fisheries," and also Chapters 36 and 87 of the Public Laws, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

See 12. This act shall take effect upon and after its passage.

CHAPTER 83.
AN ACT in Addition to Chapter 171 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Certain Fisheries."

(Passed April 2, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Every person who shall take from any of the waters of Gorton's lake, so called, in the town of Warwick, any pickerel less than eight inches in length shall be fined not exceeding five dollars for each offence.

See 2. Every person who shall have in his possession any pickerel less than eight inches in length, taken from any of the waters of Gorton's lake, aforesaid, in the town of Warwick, shall be fined not exceeding five dollars for each offence.

See 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of May, A. D. 1902.

CHAPTER 84.
AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 155 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Divorce."

(Passed April 2, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 155 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 2. Divorces from the bond of marriage shall also be decreed for the following causes: impotency, adultery, extreme cruelty, willful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time in the discretion of the court, for continued drunkenness, for habitual, excessive, and intemperate use of opium, morphine, or chloral, and for neglect and refusal, for the period of at least one year next before the filing of the petition, on the part of the husband to provide necessities for the subsistence of his wife, the husband being of sufficient ability; and for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness, in either of the parties, repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant."

See 2. Section 5 of Chapter 155 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 3. Divorces from bed, board, and future cohabitation, until the parties be reconciled, may be granted for any of the causes for which by law a divorce from the bond of marriage may be decreed, and for such other causes as may seem to require the same: Provided, the petitioner shall be a domiciled inhabitant of this state and shall have resided in this state such length of time as to the court in its discretion shall seem to warrant the exercise of the powers in this section conferred. In case a separate maintenance out of the estate or property of the husband or wife, as the case may be, in such manner and of such amount as it may think necessary or proper."

See 3. Section 9 of Chapter 155 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 3. Every petition shall be signed and sworn to by the petitioner, if of sound

mind and of legal age to consent to marriage; otherwise, upon affidavit to the court, and after notice to the party in whose name the petition shall be filed, the court may allow such petition to be signed and sworn to by a resident guardian or next friend."

See 4. Section 10 of Chapter 155 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 10. No petition for divorce from the bond of marriage shall be granted unless the petitioner shall have been a domiciled inhabitant of this state and have resided therein for the period of two years next before the preferring of such petition: Provided, that if the defendant shall have been a domiciled inhabitant of this state and shall have resided in this state for the period of two years next before the preferring of such petition, and shall be actually served with process, the above requirements as to domicile and residence on the part of the petitioner shall be deemed to have been satisfied and fulfilled."

See 5. Section 14 of Chapter 155 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 11. The said court may regulate the custody and provide for the education, maintenance, and support of children of all persons by them divorced or petitioning for a divorce, and of all persons to whom a separate maintenance may be granted or who may petition for the same: may in its discretion make such allowance to the wife, out of the estate of the husband, for the purpose of enabling her to prosecute or defend against any such petition for divorce or separate maintenance. In case she has no property of her own available for such purpose, as it may think reasonable and proper; which allowance shall be so far regarded as a judgment debt that suits may be brought or executions may issue thereon for amounts due and unpaid, from time to time, to be shown by affidavit of the person entitled to the same and the attorney of record of such person, such executions to run against the goods and chattels of the husband, not for want thereof against his body; and the court may make all necessary orders and decrees concerning the same and the same at any time may alter, amend, and amend for sufficient cause, after notice to the parties interested therein."

See 6. Chapter 155 of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"See 17. No person shall be entitled to a divorce from the bond of marriage unless the defendant shall, in accordance with rules adopted by the court, have been personally served with process, if within the state, or with personal notice duly authenticated, if out of the state, or unless the defendant shall have entered an appearance in the cause; or unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the petitioner does not know the address nor the residence of the defendant and has not been able to ascertain either after reasonable and due inquiry and search for six months, in which case the court, or in vacation a judge thereof, may authorize notice by publication of the pendency of the petition for divorce to be given in a manner provided by law."

"See 18. No divorce from the bond of marriage shall be granted solely upon default not solely upon admissions by the pleadings, nor except upon trial before the court in open session; nor shall such divorce be granted where the court is satisfied that there has been any collusion or corrupt conduct by the parties, or either of them, in regard to the proceedings to obtain the same."

"See 19. After final decree for divorce from the bond of marriage either party may marry again; but no decree for such divorce shall become final and operative until six months after the trial and decree."

"See 20. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on the first day of July, A. D. 1902, but it shall not apply to cases now pending."

CHAPTER 85.
AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 107 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Railroad and Steamboat Police."

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

"Section 1. The governor may from time to time, upon the application of any common carrier of passengers, commission during his pleasure one or more persons designated by such common carrier, who having been duly sworn, may act at its expense as policemen upon the premises used by it in its business and upon its cars and vessels. When any such commission is issued or revoked the secretary of state shall notify the clerk of the common pleas division of the supreme court of each county in which it is intended that such policemen shall act."

"See 2. Every officer shall, when on duty, wear in plain sight a metallic badge inscribed with the words "Railroad police" and the name or initials of the corporation for which he is appointed; or "Steamboat police," according to his appointment."

"See 3. Railroad police officers may preserve order within and upon the premises and cars of the corporation upon whose petition they were appointed; may arrest without a warrant intoxicated or disorderly persons frequenting such premises or cars and by their presence or conduct, or by profane or indecent language, obstructing or annoying travellers using the same, and may take such persons to the nearest police station or other place of lawful detention."

"See 4. If a passenger upon a railroad train refuses to pay his fare, or is noisy or disorderly, a railroad police officer may arrest him without a warrant, and remove him to the baggage or other suitable car of such train and confine him there until the arrival of such train at some station where such passenger can be placed in charge of an officer, who shall take him to some place of lawful detention."

"See 5. Steamboat police officers shall have similar powers upon the vessels and boats of the carriers upon whose petition they were appointed, and upon the premises and at the wharves and landing places owned or used by such carrier, or by persons or by their presence or conduct, or by profane or indecent language, obstructing or annoying travellers using the same, and may take such persons to the nearest police station or other place of lawful detention."

"See 6. Any person arrested without a warrant under the provisions of the preceding three sections may be detained until a complaint can be made against him, and he be taken upon a warrant issued upon such complaint: Provided, that such arrest and detention without a warrant shall not continue longer than the space of six hours when such arrest is made between the hours of four o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening, and when made at any other hours the person arrested shall not be so detained after ten o'clock in the morning of the following day. The district court having jurisdiction within the district in which such person is detained shall have jurisdiction of the offences specified in the preceding three sections, and any person found guilty of any such offence shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars."

"See 7. Railroad and steamboat police officers shall be paid by the corporation or carrier upon whose petition they were appointed, and such corporation or carrier shall be liable to parties for any official misconduct of such officers to the same extent as for torts of agents and servants in their employment, but no town or city shall be responsible for the acts of such officers."

"See 8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

CHAPTER 86.
AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 155 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Divorce."

(Passed April 2, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 155 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 2. Divorces from the bond of marriage shall also be decreed for the following causes: impotency, adultery, extreme cruelty, willful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time in the discretion of the court, for continued drunkenness, for habitual, excessive, and intemperate use of opium, morphine, or chloral, and for neglect and refusal, for the period of at least one year next before the filing of the petition, on the part of the husband to provide necessities for the subsistence of his wife, the husband being of sufficient ability; and for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness, in either of the parties, repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant."

See 2. Section 5 of Chapter 155 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 3. Divorces from bed, board, and future cohabitation, until the parties be reconciled, may be granted for any of the causes for which by law a divorce from the bond of marriage may be decreed, and for such other causes as may seem to require the same: Provided, the petitioner shall be a domiciled inhabitant of this state and shall have resided in this state such length of time as to the court in its discretion shall seem to warrant the exercise of the powers in this section conferred. In case a separate maintenance out of the estate or property of the husband or wife, as the case may be, in such manner and of such amount as it may think necessary or proper."

See 3. This act shall take effect upon and after its passage."

CHAPTER 87.
AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 105 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the New England Fishery."

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 105 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 2. Divorces from the bond of marriage shall also be decreed for the following causes: impotency, adultery, extreme cruelty, willful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time in the discretion of the court, for continued drunkenness, for habitual, excessive, and intemperate use of opium, morphine, or chloral, and for neglect and refusal, for the period of at least one year next before the filing of the petition, on the part of the husband to provide necessities for the subsistence of his wife, the husband being of sufficient ability; and for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness, in either of the parties, repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant."

See 2. Section 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 3. Divorces from bed, board, and future cohabitation, until the parties be reconciled, may be granted for any of the causes for which by law a divorce from the bond of marriage may be decreed, and for such other causes as may seem to require the same: Provided, the petitioner shall be a domiciled inhabitant of this state and shall have resided in this state such length of time as to the court in its discretion shall seem to warrant the exercise of the powers in this section conferred. In case a separate maintenance out of the estate or property of the husband or wife, as the case may be, in such manner and of such amount as it may think necessary or proper."

See 3. This act shall take effect upon and after its passage."

CHAPTER 88.
AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 105 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the New England Fishery."

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 105 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 2. Divorces from the bond of marriage shall also be decreed for the following causes: impotency, adultery, extreme cruelty, willful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time in the discretion of the court, for continued drunkenness, for habitual, excessive, and intemperate use of opium, morphine, or chloral, and for neglect and refusal, for the period of at least one year next before the filing of the petition, on the part of the husband to provide necessities for the subsistence of his wife, the husband being of sufficient ability; and for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness, in either of the parties, repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant."

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See 3. This act shall take effect upon and after its passage."

CHAPTER 89.
AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 105 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the New England Fishery."

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 105 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 2. Divorces from the bond of marriage shall also be decreed for the following causes: impotency, adultery, extreme cruelty, willful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time in the discretion of the court, for continued drunkenness, for habitual, excessive, and intemperate use of opium, morphine, or chloral, and for neglect and refusal, for the period of at least one year next before the filing of the petition, on the part of the husband to provide necessities for the subsistence of his wife, the husband being of sufficient ability; and for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness, in either of the parties, repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant."

See 2. Section 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"See 3. Divorces from bed, board, and future cohabitation, until the parties be reconciled, may be granted for any of the causes for which by law a divorce from the bond of marriage may be decreed, and for such other causes as may seem to require the same: Provided, the petitioner shall be a domiciled inhabitant of this state and shall have resided in this state such length of time as to the court in its discretion shall seem to warrant the exercise of the powers in this section conferred. In case a separate maintenance out of the estate or property of the husband or wife, as the case may be, in such manner and of such amount as it may think necessary or proper."

See 3. This act shall take effect upon and

Naval Anecdote.

PROVIDENCE GAZETTE AUGUST 2, 1858
(From the Boston Intelligence.)

A paragraph in the Baltimore Telegraph has lately called the attention of the public to the services and exploits of Capt. Isaac Hull during the late war with Great Britain and deservedly claimed for him the highest respect of his countrymen. Some documents have accidentally fallen into our hands in relation to a bold achievement of that distinguished officer in the year 1800, which places his courage, seamanship and conduct in a striking light, the credit of which from a misprint of his name at that time in the newspaper never has been awarded to the right individual.

Capt. Hull was first Lieut. of the Frig. State Constitution, commanded by Capt. Talbot during the short war which was waged between the United States and the French Republic. The Constitution was cruising upon the coast of St. Domingo in the spring of 1800 and Capt. Talbot hearing that a French armed ship was lying in Port Plate, a harbor of about twenty geographical miles eastward of Cape Francois. The town contains about 5000 inhabitants, though she was protected by her own guns and a fort of three heavy cannon, determined upon cutting her out. He at first intended to have silenced the fort with the battery of his ship but finding it somewhat dangerous to approach near enough to perform this service with the Constitution he altered his plan and entrusted the enterprise to Lieut. Hull. The stoop Sally, a vessel belonging to Rhode Island, having left Port Plate with an intention of returning but being detained by Capt. Talbot on account of illicit trade, afforded an excellent opportunity to effect the intended object. She was made use of as a decoy and a detachment of about ninety volunteers, consisting of seamen and marines, were put on board under the direction of Lieut. Hull. The marines were to be commanded by Capt. Carrington and Lieut. Amory, when they should be called upon to act on shore. The Sally left the Constitution on Sunday, May 11, 1800, and on her route was boarded by a British Frigate, the Captain of which intended to have sent out the French Corvette on the following day.

At sunrise next morning the vessel was a few miles to the westward of Port Plate and Lieut. Hull called all hands upon deck, detailed his plan of attack and appointed the officers and men to their respective stations. The Sally bore down for the harbor as a merchant vessel whilst Lieut. Hull, disguised in the habit of a sailor, took the helm himself and stood in. She passed the fort without molestation and Lieut. Hull laying her broadside of the enemy's vessel, and calling out "Boarders Away," entered her under cover of a fire of musketry without the loss of a man. The French crew taken by surprise either jumped overboard or were captured. Among the latter were the first and second lieutenants belonging to the French Navy. Lieut. Amory with his marines in a moment afterwards were in the boat which sank alongside of the vessel but heading his gallic party who swam with their muskets he soon reached the shore. Rushing up the hill with charged bayonets they drove the panic stricken garrison from the fort and spiked the guns. In the space of fifteen minutes both the Fortress and vessel were captured. She proved to be the Sandwich, a post-pounding copper-hulled ship of 500 tons but completely dismantled without rigging or sails upon the masts. She was moored near to the shore in a position a little past the battery, with springs on her cables. The guns of the work and the caisson which had been landed from the Sandwich were so disposed as to command the ship and the entrance of the harbor in a most effectual manner.

Lieut. Hull being in an enemy's country in possession of an dismounted ship with a hostile population surrounding him perceived the necessity of promptness and activity in his movements and he ordered the 6 cannon which yet remained on board the ship to be brought in battery to bear on the side which commanded the approach to the ship. A flag of truce at this juncture was sent on board from the Governor of the place by his aide to learn the further intentions of the American Commanding Officer. Hull promised him if they would remain quiet, not to offer violence to the town or its inhabitants, but if any hostile attempts were made upon the vessel he should repel by force. At ten o'clock in the forenoon they began to sway up the topmasts of the prize. At five in the afternoon, being entirely ready for sea, they weighed anchor from Port Plate and at noon the next day rejoined the Constitution.

Singular Occurrence.

PROVIDENCE GAZETTE OF May 2, 1858.
(From the New Brunswick Times.)

About sixty years ago the inhabitants of the Island of Rhode Island had their attention attracted by the appearance of a square rigged vessel, under full sail, coming in from sea from a south easterly direction, with the apparent intention of putting into Narragansett Bay. The vessel was seen early in the morning at a great distance. As she came near the Island about 11 a. m. a great number of the inhabitants were gathered together on the shore to ascertain her name and character. But instead of making a good harbor the vessel came full sail directly on shore. No persons were seen on deck nor had any persons from the time the vessel have in sight been seen to leave her. Some of the inhabitants on shore went immediately on board, when to their great surprise and astonishment they found a tea kettle over the fire in the cabin, the fire burning, the table set for a number of hands, and yet not one of the crew on board, nor was there one soul of them ever afterwards heard of. No living creature was found in the vessel except a slut and her litter of puppies. The boat of the vessel was missing.

The truth of the above story cannot with propriety be doubted. The writer of this had his information from a gentleman who had the particulars of the history of a Mr. Lawton, a man of unquestionable veracity, who (being then a boy) saw the vessel come in and went on board of her. Mr. Lawton lives on the Island. Other persons also testify to the same thing. The place where the vessel was run aground has from this circumstance ever since been called "The Wreck."

The vessel belonged to owners in Newport. Papers and writings were found in regular order.

Query—What became of the crew?

Teacher—Where was the Declaration of Independence signed?

Dot—On the table.

He—You would marry me if I had plenty of money?

She—But I would love you then.

Tom Johnson's Risks.

They tell stories in Louisville about the star which Tom Johnson, recently elected mayor of Cleveland, made there on his road to fortune, says the New York Sun. He went there at the age of fourteen, and secured employment as office boy at two dollars a week. His duties consisted of keeping the office clean, running errands and picking up odd scraps that got into other people's way. B. du Pont, who was part owner of the foundry, saw the industrious office boy rush one day into the street, pick up a bit of iron and, returning, throw it on the scrap heap inside. When the boy re-entered the office, Mr. du Pont said to him:

"Why did you do that, my boy?"

"Why, sir," said Tom, a bit embarrassed, "there was no use wasting it. They can put it in the furnace and use it over again."

"Well, I just think I can use you, young man, in the street car business. How would you like to come at seven dollars a week?"

Young Johnson accepted the five dollars raise with alacrity.

All the care of the system had to pass the drawing station, and it was there that the money was drawn from the big clumsy boxes into which the fares were raised.

One of the rules of the company was that as each bag of money was drawn the drawer must carry it into the office, put it into the safe and close the door. To this rule Johnson owed his promotion from office boy. Mr. du Pont was seldom at the drawing station during the day, and 'tis time the drawers grew careless. No one had access to the room but the drawers; and knowing one another to be honest, they formed the habit of carelessly throwing the bags of money on the floor and piling them all into the safe in a heap at the end of the day or when they thought Mr. du Pont might be around.

One day the chief drawer was ill, and young Johnson, the office boy, was sent by Mr. du Pont to help out. Johnson read the rules, and in drawing the bag of money from the first car he bounded up the steps to the room, opened the safe, threw in the money and slammed the door.

"What did you do that for?" demanded the bookkeeper.

"The rules say so," answered the sub-drawer over his shoulder, as he ran down the steps to meet another car.

The same thing was repeated a dozen times. Then the bookkeeper wheeled around and demanded:

"Don't you think I'm honest? Do you think I want to steal any of that money?"

"Dumb," answered Johnson, "but the rule says, 'Put the bag in the safe and shut the door,' and that's what I'm going to do, whether you like it or not."

The bookkeeper jumped off his stool just as Mr. du Pont stepped in.

"What's all this row about?" he asked.

"This young fool is acting as if he thought I was trying to steal your money," the bookkeeper replied.

"I was just obeying the rule, Mr. du Pont," spoke up young Johnson. "Here it is," and he showed the president of the company the rule.

"All right, my boy," said Mr. du Pont, "since you obey the rules so well, I'll make you chief drawer right now."

Two years later, when he was seventeen, Johnson was superintendent of the road.

He Heard from his Mother.

The following amusing story is told of Timothy Coffin, who was for a long time judge of the New Bedford, Massachusetts, district. When a very young man he was retained in a case of sufficient importance to bring out almost every resident of the town; so that the little New Bedford court-house was packed when court was opened that morning. Coffin had been secured as counsel for the defendant.

Although it was his first attempt in open court, he had made little or no preparation, thinking that he could get through somehow or other when the time came. Thus, when the counsel for the defendant came into court that morning, he was greatly surprised and no less agitated to see the big crowd and realize the wide public interest in the trial at hand. He saw that he had looked upon the case too lightly. The prosecution was strong, and he had made not even a slight preparation. To lose the case meant a loss of a hoped-for reputation. Could he afford to commit this blunder by displaying his ignorance of the case? How could he get out of it? These were a few of the questions that are known to have flashed through the young lawyer's head, for afterward he himself told of the awful perplexity of the hour. Being a shrewd lawyer, he devised a plan. As soon as the court had been called to order and the crier had said his little say he arose and asked for a postponement of the trial, on the ground that he had just received a telegram announcing the sudden and fatal illness of his mother, who resided at Nantucket.

Scarcely had the words of this appeal proceeded from the lips of young Coffin when an elderly woman quietly arose in the balcony of the court room and gave utterance to these words, "Timothy, Timothy, how many times have I chastised thee for lying?" Timothy recognized the sound of that voice only too well. It was that of his mother. This being Timothy's first public case, the old lady had secretly come up to New Bedford to see how well her son would do. Her presence was of course totally unknown to him. Timothy Coffin, in after years made sure that his excuses would not be thrown back at him by any member of his family.

Heat in the Philippines.

To improve the condition of one of the camps General MacArthur had some ground plowed and a tropical garden started. Among the men set to work in this humane undertaking was a soldier of Irish extraction, temporarily under punishment for consuming undue quantities of viands.

Husbandry was an unaccustomed pursuit to this soldier, and his efforts to guide the mules and hold the plow in the furrow resulted in zigzag and serpentine rows.

General MacArthur went out to inspect the work.

"See here," said he to the soldier, "what do you mean by that kind of business?" pointing to the crazy furrows.

"I plowed 'em straight, your honor," the soldier replied, "but the sun must have warped 'em."

Landlady—I hope you slept well, sir?

New Boarder—No, I didn't. I've been troubled with insomnia.

Landlady—Look here, young man, I'll give you a dollar for every one you find in that bed!

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Name and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. State one or two facts in the question, and never give the date of the inquiry, the number of the query and the signature, etc. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in thick stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. TILLFY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1902.

NOTES.

GREENE WILLIS WARWICK—Will of John Greene, dated Dec. 30, 1706. Abstract in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of R. I.

Will of Richard Greene, dated May 20, 1711. Mentioned only son John (under 20); daughters Andrea, Amy, Isabell, Elenor, Morey and Mary; brother Job; wife Elizur; brothers Peter and Samuel, brother-in-law John Sayles.

Will of James Greene, dated Mar. 11, 1711-12. Mentioned son Fones; seven other children, Daniel, Eliza, Deliverance, Mary, John, Jeremiah and Samuel.

Will of Ann Greene, dated Mar. 18, 1711-12. Mentioned daughters, Elizabeth Gorton, Ann Greene, Phoebe Greene, Phillip Greene, Welshman Greene, Deborah Greene, only son John.

Will of Thomas Greene, dated Jan. 25, 1710-17. Mentioned son Benjamin; daughter, Welshman; grandson John Greene; granddaughter Elizabeth Gorton; granddaughter, Ann Tillinghast; granddaughter, Phoebe Greene; granddaughter Deborah Greene; son Richard Greene.

Will of Mary Greene, dated Oct. 18, 1720, proved May 23, 1721. Mentioned sons Fones, James, Elenor, John, Jeremiah and Samuel; daughters, Deliverance and Mary.

Will of Peter Greene, dated May 18, 1718, proved Sept. 21, 1723. Mentioned sons Peter, Elisha, John, Barlo, Stephen and William; daughter Sarah Arnold.

Will of Ebenezer Greene, dated Oct. 9, 1728. Mentioned wife Morrius; son Ebenezer; daughter Mary Greene; sisters Elizabeth and Susanna; brother Thomas Greene.

Will of John Greene, dated Oct. 2, 1729. Mentioned daughter Jane Loo (Lee); sons Ebenezer Greene, Robert Greene, William Greene; daughter Eusor Cooke; wife Abigail.

Will of Job Greene, dated July 26, 1744, recorded Oct. 30, 1745. In the 82 year of his age. Mentioned eldest son Daniel; youngest son Phillip; dau. Mary Greene; dau. Deborah Ray and Simon Ray, her husband; Deborah's children, Judah, Catherine, —, and Phoebe; dau. Catherine Brown, wife of James; son Philip's children, Phoebe, Christopher, Elizabeth; grandchildren Ann, Mary and Phoebe; granddaughter Phoebe Arnold; and her five children, Ann, Job, William, Thomas and Benedict; granddaughter Ann Whaley and her daughter Susannah; granddaughter Mary Waterman and her daughter Mary; granddaughter Deborah Stafford; deceased brother William Greene and his daughter Mary Dyer; deceased brother Richard Greene; eldest daughter Andrea Stafford; youngest daughter Mary Godfrey; deceased sister, Ann Greene's eldest daughter, Elizabeth Gorton; widow; sister-in-law, Catherine Olney.—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

887. TOWN, POWERS, DOMINICK—Information wanted of the following: Ann Todd, married — Powers. Their daughter, Elizabeth, born 1762, died Feb. 9, 1806, residence, Philadelphia, married Feb. 18, 1784, Francis Dominick.—G. R. H.

888. BLANCHARD, DOMINICK—Margaret Blanchard died Jan. 2, 1778. Married Aug. 15, 1759, Francis Dominick.—G. R. H.

889. BARLOW—Sarah Barlow born Jan. 18, 1746, Stamford, Conn., died Feb. 9, 1821, married Silas Raymond, of Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 21, 1769.—G. R. H.

890. ROSE FRAZER, BROWN—Who were the parents, brothers and sisters of Isaac Rose, of S. C., who first married Elizabeth Frazer, then Gene Henry, between 1710 and 1730?—W. R. W.

881. LEE, PERRIN—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Lee, who married John Perrin, of Virginia, about 1745?—W. R. W.

882. LEE—Whom did Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Major Charles Lee, of Northumberland county, Va., marry?—W. R. W.

883. WARREN—Wanted ancestral line of Thomas Warren, of Williamsburg, Mass. He moved to Ontario, N. Y., at an early date.—E. C. M.

884. CROSSLAY—Any facts relating to Mary Croxley, of Bucks county, Penna., who married Love Baker, of England, will be appreciated. Mary Croxley was one of the young girls who strewed flowers in Gen. Washington's path when the army entered Trenton, N. J.—A. Q. L.

885. BARKER—A Moses Barker who died in Rhode Island in 1780, aged nearly 100 years, says "We are descendants of James Barker, who came to this country with his brother Thomas, from Berkshire, Eng., in 1663, landing at Boston, Mass., afterward settling in Newport, R. I. He was a member of the Town Council of Newport, R. I. His grandson Moses came to So. Kingstown, R. I. 1681, and married Mar. 24, 1682, Susannah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Wait. Moses was b. 1652 d. 1733. Susannah d. 1758. In 1693 Moses purchased 830 acres of the Pettaquamscut Purchase, in the present town of So. Kingstown, R. I. A pond near the old homestead still bears the name of Barker's Pond. Mar. 1722, he and wife Susannah executed a deed to their son Moses, of 100 acres. His will was proved 1733. His wife Susannah's will, dated 1735, calls herself widow, of Charlestown, R. I. Moses had two sons, William, and Moses, Jr., previous to his marriage to Susanna Wait. Mention is made in "Colonial

Records of R. I." by Bartlett, of a James Barber, but as his name does not appear again, it must be an error. Mr. John Austin says "I have never found any evidence of a Barber, previous to Moses, in R. I." Barker and Baker are confounded with Barber. I am a descendant of the 6th child born to Moses and his 2d wife Susannah, viz: Thomas, b. Oct. 19, 1699, d. 1762, married Avis (Tanner). Children:

1. Martha, b. Oct. 9, 1726, mtd. — West.

2. Diana, b. May 8, 1729, mtd. Jos. Eno, Jr.

3. Thomas, b. June 6, 1731, in Exeter, R. I.; d. Apr. 19, 1799; mtd. Mary Barney, of Newport, R. I., 1764; she was b. in Newport, 1735, and d. Apr. 16, 1817. Both buried on the old farm in Exeter, R. I.

4. Mary, b. Aug. 18, 1733, mtd; Dec. 7, 1761, Jonathan Barney.

5. Zebulon, b. Jan. 22, 1736, mtd. Mar. 31, 1765, Elizabeth Nichols.

6. Avis, b. —.

7. Thankful, b. —, mtd.

Nichols.

8. Susannah, b. —, mtd. (Jere- miah Colgrave).

9. 7, and 8 are recorded in Richmond, R. I., by certificates.

I have the record of 3 children of Moses and his 1st wife.

William, b. —, d. 1748, mtd. 1st, Mercy Sweet, Mar. 23, 1710; 2d, Sarah Mumford, of Peleg, May 1, 1760.

Sarah, b. Mar. 26, 1682, d. Jan. 29, 1719, mtd. June 24, 1706, David Greene, of James and Elizabeth (Anthony) Greene.

Moses, b. —, mtd. 1st, May 23, 1705, Elizabeth Eldred, of Thomas and Susannah (Cole) Eldred; mtd. 2d, Apr. 9, 1729, Mary Larkin.—B. J. P.

3360. WARREN—Richard Warren had a sister Sarah who mtd. a Peckham. Whose son was he?—B. J. P.

3367. COUCH—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Couch, born 1760, died March 11, 1824, married March 10, 1788, Theophilus Hall, son of Rev. Theophilus Hall and Hannah Avery?—G. M. B.

3388. JAQUA—I desire information in regard to Aaron Jaqua, who lived in Salisbury, Conn., in 1747, and of Rebekah, his wife. Any facts in regard to his family will be appreciated.—I. J. W.

3389. SHELDON, POTTER—Information desired of Ezekiel Sheldon and Amy Potter, his wife. He was from Littlefield, Conn., and drew a pension for services in Revolutionary War.—L. S. A.

3390. HARMON, STRONG, SHELDON—Hannah Harmon, of Suffield, Connecticut, died 1818, married Return Strong, died November 1, 1807. Mary Harmon, of Olwell, Vermont, married Daniel Sheldon, a Revolutionary soldier. Were Hannah and Mary Harmon related?—G. B. D.

3391. DIGGINS, FIELD—(1) Wanted; the names of parents, date of birth and death, of Anna (perhaps Hannah) Diggins, East Windsor, Connecticut, born May 9, 1764 (?) married 1783, Asa Field.—G. B. D.

3392. GREENE—Benjamin Greene, of Warwick, R. I., b. June 16, 1735, married Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel and Martha Hubbard, of New London. Had daughter Anna, b. Feb. 28, 1756. Whom did she marry?—E. M. T.

ANSWERS.

3325. BARBER—I have thus far been unable to place Avis —, the wife of Thomas Barber, son of Moses. Family tradition gives it as Avis Tanner.—B. J. P.

PECKHAM—Isaac Peckham, (John, John's) mtd. Barbara Phillips, Nov. 8, 1711. His dau. Sarah, b. 1715, mtd. Wm. Weeden, and named a son Christian, who died young. This may give you a clue.—B. J. P.

25.00 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

\$8.00 to Glenwood Springs and return; \$10.00 to Salt Lake and Ogden and return from Chicago via Chicago & North Western Railway. Selling on certain dates during July, August and September, good until October 31 to return. Two trains a day to Denver, three trains daily to Ogden and Salt Lake. The best of everything. Write for booklet, "Colorado Illustrated." For rates and reservation apply to your nearest ticket agent or address, J. E. Britton, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass.—7-26-6.

Hoax—Poor Bjones is troubles with boils.

Hoax—People who have them generally are.—Philadelphia Record.

Dividend Notice.

Industrial Trust Co.

Newport Branch.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Four per cent. per annum will be paid upon Participation Account, August 16, 1902.

T. P. PECKHAM,

7-2 Manager.

PRICE OF

COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for \$4.00

Common, 36 bushels for \$3.50

AT WORKS:

Prepared, \$9.00 per 100 bushels

Common, \$7.00 per 100 bushels

ORDERS LEFT AT

181 Thames Street,

receive prompt attention.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

How's the Milk,

The fruit, the butter, etc., this morning—all spoiled? Don't pay to try to keep things this weather without a refrigerator, does it? The cold close don't go this muggy weather. You want

A Ranney Refrigerator.

It's the boiled down essence of refrigerator goodness! It has more practical points to commend it than all the other refrigerators combined.

Run down here a minute and look it over; 'twll pay you. It's less money for the size than any other, and a better box at that. Our guarantee with every one.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

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SHREDDED WHEAT contains all elements necessary to properly nourish human system.

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CRESCENT BICYCLES.

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CRESCENT BICYCLES for \$25.00

Are the best and handsomest wheels made for the money. They are thoroughly satisfactory and guaranteed in every particular.

EDWARD GRIFFITH,

158 THAMES STREET.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, held on Monday, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Henry Hazard of Newport, presented this day by his attorney, William P. Sheffield, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

ELIJAH L. HAZARD,

late of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded and described as follows:

1. The First Presbyterian Church in Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded and described as follows: "All the right, title and interest of the defendant in law and in equity, in and to all that certain parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the said City of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, and bounded and described as follows, namely: Southerly, on Wellington avenue, seventy-five feet; Easterly, partly on land formerly of F. T. St